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POLICY REVIEW

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

SUMMARY

The present document was prepared in response to a request by the 1988 Executive Board for annual progress reports on the International Child Development Centre in Florence, Italy, for each of the three years of the initial agreement. The first report, on the first few months of preparatory work, was presented to the 1989 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1989/L.9). The second report, covering 1989, the Centre's first full calendar year, was presented to the 1990 Board (E/ICEF/1990/L.9). The present report examines progress made during 1990. It summarizes activities in each of the Centre's four major programme areas: national capacity-building for child survival and development; economic policies and mobilization of resources for children; the rights of the child; and the needs of the urban child. The report discusses training activities and two global Innocenti seminars held at the Centre in 1990. The Centre's organization and management are also discussed, including updates on staffing and fellows, space and office facilities and financing. The document also reports on the third meeting of the Centre's Advisory Committee, which took place in Florence in November 1990.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Following approval by the 1987 UNICEF Executive Board, and formalization of the initial three-year agreement between the Government of Italy and UNICEF effective August 1988, the International Child Development Centre (also known as the Innocenti Centre) was established in Florence, Italy. The background, basic objectives, strategies and methods of work, as well as the financial and administrative arrangements for the Centre, were presented in some detail to the 1988 Executive Board and will not be repeated here (see E/ICEF/1988/L.9 and Add.1). The present report largely describes progress during 1990, the second full year of activities. A separate document before the 1991 Board (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.29) presents the proposed activities for the second three-year phase of the Centre's development and requests Board approval for this next stage.

2. The Government of Italy has pledged a sum of 3.5 billion lire (approximately $3.1 million) per year for the next three-year phase (1991-1993), and has provided assurances of continuing significant financial support thereafter. There are also indications of interest on the part of other donors, especially for joint funding arrangements of some activities. Accordingly, assuming continued Board approval, there is every indication that UNICEF has succeeded in establishing a permanent research, training and documentation centre in Florence, in collaboration with its host institution, the Istituto degli Innocenti, and other cooperating centres.

I. MAJOR PROGRAMME AREAS

3. As previously reported to the Executive Board, work during the first three years is concentrated on four major programme areas: (a) national capacity-building for child survival and development (CSD), focusing initially on several African countries; (b) economic policies and the mobilization of resources for children; (c) the rights of the child; and (d) the needs of the urban child.

A. National capacity-building for child survival and development

4. This programme is aimed at assisting developing countries, starting with five countries in sub-Saharan Africa, in strengthening their national capacities to ensure the sustainability and expansion of ongoing CSD activities. It seeks to achieve this objective through mobilizing and strengthening the participation and contribution of national universities and other training and research institutions in the provision of coordinated and multisectoral support for community-based initiatives, especially for child health and development. Based on feedback from the countries developing national capacity-building approaches, the UNICEF Programme Division issued a policy directive, dated 2 July 1990, recommending the adoption of a

capacity-building strategy in all UNICEF-supported country programmes, thus giving the national capacity-building programme a major thrust forward.

5. Experimental activities were initiated in Kenya and Uganda in 1988, with the generous support of the Government of Finland (through the Finnish Agency for International Development (FINNAID)), and closely linked to the regular country programmes. Based partly on this pioneering work, the strategy is at the initial implementation phase in Nigeria and at an advanced planning stage in Ethiopia and Cameroon. It is expected that those five countries, drawing also on experience elsewhere, will provide models for broader replicability of national capacity-building strategies in Africa.

6. With the first phase of the Kenya and Uganda projects drawing to a close in September 1990, interim evaluations were undertaken jointly by UNICEF and FINNAID, together with national counterparts. The evaluation teams, made up of two external and two national members, favourably appraised the progress made in programme implementation, particularly noting the interdepartmental teamwork achieved through integrated community-based research. With the local national capacity-building teams, they also reviewed the project proposals for 1991-1994, which are under consideration for supplementary funding by FINNAID.

7. The evaluation notes that, as a result of the national capacity-building programmes, a number of useful studies shedding light on child health and welfare needs have been undertaken in both Kenya and Uganda. In Kenya, apart from the integrated and interdepartmental baseline analysis carried out at Kibera and Baringo Districts, studies leading to seven post-graduate theses, six undergraduate student reports and seven other papers have been undertaken. Four papers on CSD-related topics have been published. In Uganda, three major research projects have been completed, including operations research on immunization, and over 100 research proposals have been reviewed. Some 22 action-oriented, community-based studies are currently under way. Another significant change assisted by the implementation of the national capacity-building programme in Uganda is the reorientation of the curriculum of the Makerere University medical school to include lectures and field work in community-based operations research. In both countries, workshops have been organized to train community, district and university staff in issues and methodologies relevant to health education and operations research.

8. In addition to fostering the above initiatives and being engaged in the development of national capacity-building policies, the Centre's national capacity-building coordinating team is focusing on capacity-building in operations research. Major efforts are under way to assist the development of country-specific training on these techniques, starting in the five selected countries and focusing particularly on the training of trainers and using operations research as a way of helping to identify local problems and seeking more participatory ways to address them.

9. The Centre is also engaged in identifying resource groups and establishing functional networks to provide guidance and technical assistance

on specific programme issues. Two examples are the collaborative network being established with the Health Systems Research Group of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission for Health Research for Development, based at Harvard University (United States).

10. Although the Centre's direct contribution to this national capacity-building programme must be limited to a few carefully selected countries, efforts are being made to ensure that the conceptual framework, methodologies and guidelines are widely shared throughout Africa and beyond. Closer links, therefore, are being forged between the programme and other UNICEF efforts such as the Bamako Initiative, nutrition and basic education. With the assistance of an experienced consultative group, the programme team in Florence has also been active in seeking to refine the national capacity-building strategy and in promoting its adoption through a number of international meetings and conferences. The Second African Regional Workshop on National Capacity-Building, held at Ibadan, Nigeria, in October 1990, was especially useful in this regard.

B. Economic policies and mobilization of resources for children

11. Building on a substantial number of case studies and other research reports commissioned or undertaken by the Centre's staff, a series of publications began to emerge from the programme during the past year (see especially the "Occasional Paper" series listed in the annex below). Important progress has also been made in strengthening the research infrastructure for work in this area, including research associates based in Florence and elsewhere, as well as access to documentation, electronic data processing and other services. In response to the 1990 Executive Board decision on Central and Eastern Europe (decision 1990/5), a considerable effort has been made to establish a network of policy specialists concerned with major child-related social and economic issues during the transition to market economies in that region. Initial efforts are also under way to disseminate and promote the policy analyses produced, as well as specific policy recommendations in a number of cases. Work continues to be focused on three major projects: structural adjustments policies in sub-Saharan Africa; financing social services; and child poverty and deprivation in industrialized countries.

Structural adjustment policies in sub-Saharan Africa

12. Research on this topic proceeds in close co-operation with the Planning Office at New York headquarters, the two African regional offices and several country offices. Final drafts have been completed for each of the eight national case studies: Burkina Faso; Kenya; the Niger; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; the United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe. An intensive two-week writing seminar was held in Florence in June 1990. The director of CODESRIA, a social science research organization based in Dakar, Senegal, is assisting with the production of the final report, combining the national studies with

sectoral or other policy chapters, which should be available by the time of the Executive Board meeting.

Financing social services

13. The first consultative group meeting for this project was held in March 1990. Agreement has been reached on the inclusion of studies in 11 countries: Burkina Faso; Chile; China; Ecuador; Indonesia; Kenya; Mexico; Nigeria; the Philippines; Thailand; and the United Republic of Tanzania. Local teams of researchers in those countries are reviewing the past decade of experience with financing social programmes of particular benefit to children and exploring options for generating resources for the social sectors at all levels, from local communities to international cooperation. The studies are expected to assess especially those experiences that represent successful examples of financing and sustaining health, nutrition, education and water supply and sanitation services, despite difficult economic circumstances. Recommendations will be included for the "optimum mix" of financing options and for improving the efficiency and targeting of current expenditures to better protect vulnerable groups and promote greater equity. A first draft of the overall report, including approximately nine topical chapters in addition to the country studies, will be ready by the end of 1991.

Child poverty and deprivation in industrialized countries

14. Following the presentation of the preliminary results of this project at an informal briefing during the 1990 Executive Board session, work on the country studies continued and was completed in the cases of Italy, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. More recently, studies were initiated on Hungary and the Soviet Union. Four "Occasional Papers" have been produced on the project, and a final overall report is to be submitted to a publisher by mid-1991. A number of follow-up activities are planned, including a high-level policy makers' meeting to disseminate and debate the results. In addition, a promising start has been made on a bibliographic reference resource that currently includes over 600 titles on issues of child poverty in high-income countries.

15. As part of the transitional programme approved by the 1990 Executive Board for activities in Central and Eastern Europe, the Centre was requested to organize a major technical and policy-level meeting on "Safety Nets for Children in Central and Eastern Europe". The meeting, known as the "Warsaw Round-table", was held there in October 1990. Well attended, including representatives at the ministerial level of seven countries, it was viewed as an excellent initial activity for UNICEF cooperation in this region, following the historic, but for children and other vulnerable groups, potentially quite risky changes occurring there. Staff at the Centre assumed principal responsibility for the conceptualization and organization of the Warsaw Round-table, including sponsoring the four main background papers. In the process, useful contacts have been established with key institutions in the region, which will continue to be relevant for the next phase of activities, in terms of both analysis and advocacy. Close cooperation was also maintained

with other concerned UNICEF offices, National Committees for UNICEF in the countries involved and the Polish Ministry of Labour, which co-sponsored the round-table. A book-length report on this initiative should be available by April 1991.

C. Rights of the child

16. With the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in September 1990, following an exceptionally quick ratification process, the work of the Centre in this area has acquired increased urgency. Its focus remains largely on policy analysis and development for UNICEF and its cooperating institutions, particularly in the area of implementation strategies and mechanisms. As specific needs are identified, the Centre is expected to play an increasingly important role in capacity-building, professional exchanges and training, in cooperation with UNICEF regional and country offices, the headquarters Training Section, National Committees for UNICEF and other institutions.

17. In order to ensure coordination on child rights issues between headquarters and the field, as well as between divisions, as UNICEF enters this post-ratification stage of work, the Executive Director appointed a Consultative Group on Child Rights in February 1990. The Centre has been working closely with the Division of Public Affairs in providing support and helping to organize the work of the Group, whose first two meetings were held in Florence. The Group's principal activities have been to review and advise on policy papers and programme guidelines prior to their completion and to draw lessons from the country, regional and global experience of UNICEF in the area of child rights.

18. A specific responsibility of the Centre, as agreed with the Consultative Group, has been the commissioning and coordination of eight studies in countries where UNICEF-supported programmes have creatively integrated many elements covered in the Convention as part of the regular programme process. In consultation with the regional directors and the Programme Division, the following countries were selected: Bolivia; Brazil; Burkina Faso; Egypt; Kenya; Mozambique; Sri Lanka; and Thailand. The purpose of the studies is twofold: first, to provide concrete examples of child rights actions, tested in practice, that are both significant and feasible; and secondly, to enrich the array of policy options and practical implementation modalities available to UNICEF and its allies in following up on the new opportunities afforded by the Convention.

19. Drawing on the results of the country studies and other reviews, a comprehensive report is being prepared, to be available by the time of the 1990 Executive Board meeting, to examine how legal instruments can influence the extent to which a country's goals for children can be reached; how UNICEF can best contribute to improving the conditions of families so they can function better in the fulfilment of children's rights; which are the best child rights allies of UNICEF and what roles they should play; and what types

of orientation and training strategies will best ensure that UNICEF and its allies are fully familiar with the Convention, as well as with other instruments for advancing child rights.

20. Three meetings held at the Centre late in 1990 addressed specific issues closely linked to the Convention and other child rights implementation challenges. The Centre hosted a meeting of the Editorial Advisory Board for the formal Commentary on the Convention, co-sponsored by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF, in an effort to promote an informed understanding of its provisions by legal specialists. Subsequently, a seminar was held on "Models for Monitoring the Protection of Child Rights", taking the example of the Norwegian Ombudsman for Children as a point of departure and providing an opportunity for an exchange of experiences from various existing initiatives, as well as ideas and motivation for countries beginning to plan their own mechanisms. Reports from the two meetings, plus final drafts of the country studies mentioned above and other papers, provided the background for a Global Consultation on Child Rights, held in early December, which brought together UNICEF staff members, 11 representatives of other organizations and the members of the UNICEF Consultative Group in this area. This consultation, drawing partly on the experience of the first two Global Innocenti Seminars (see paras. 27-28 below), provided an opportunity for a substantial group of senior UNICEF staff and a select number of outside specialists to conduct an in-depth review of key Convention articles and their implications; to assess the strengths and weaknesses of monitoring mechanisms operating in various country settings; to analyse the experiences of relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs); to review the comparative advantages of different United Nations agencies in the implementation process; and to develop a set of recommended programme guidelines, as well as training strategies, for future use by UNICEF.

21. A new publication series from the Centre was initiated with two "Innocenti Essays" resulting from the child rights programme: "Working for the Rights of Children" by Maalfrid Grude Flekkoy; and "Child Advocacy in the United States: The Work of the Children's Defense Fund" by James Weill. Ms. Flekkoy also completed a book entitled A Voice for Children, based on an analysis of the Norwegian experience.

D. Needs of the urban child

22. This programme seeks to identify, assess and advocate sustainable strategies that would (a) prevent the neglect, abuse, exploitation and abandonment of children living in low-income, high-risk urban settings; and (b) promote family and community-based approaches to child care, protection and development in these especially difficult urban circumstances.

23. On the basis of the conceptual framework and plan of activities developed during previous consultative group meetings, newly apppointed staff initiated consultations with UNICEF urban programme officers and other professionals in the five countries selected for initial focus: Brazil; India; Italy; Kenya;

and the Philippines. These consultations led to the identification of (a) the most appropriate municipalities on which to focus attention during this first round of studies; (b) the teams of practitioners and academics to carry out the five case studies; and (c) the root causes of identified urban children's problems and promising preventive policies requiring reinforcement.

24. Each country identified from two to four small and large cities exemplifying the range of problems of urban children and their families. A technical meeting of UNICEF colleagues and consultants took place at Manila, Philippines, in March 1990 to facilitate country- and city-level integration of issues and methodologies. A first draft of the Philippine case study in one small and three large cities was presented and discussed by representatives of the Government of the Philippines and NGOs, as well as with the researchers. In December 1990, a meeting was held to review drafts from all five countries, as well as to finalize plans for the first overall output of this programme, including one or two major publications aimed at policy makers, the international media and development cooperation audiences. In addition, the individual case studies will be appearing in the Centre's "Occasional Papers" series. The December meeting also considered other appropriate uses of the results such as information specifically aimed at mayors, their technical staff and groups working directly with urban children. International exchanges of information on innovative strategies and model programmes are also planned, including on a two-way "North-South" basis. A major meeting of mayors of the cities selected for the case studies and their technical advisors is scheduled for late 1991 or early 1992.

25. The studies are already generating discussion and dissemination workshops and the publication of lengthier reports within each country. The results will illustrate how particular conditions of family stress, common to the urban poor in many parts of the world, directly affect children - often very differently for various age-groups, as well as by gender. Special working groups have been formed on particular issues. A working group on the subject of child development, focusing on the problems children and families face during early, middle and late childhood, will produce before the end of 1991 a publication drawing on the five case studies, but with broader applications. A collaboration has also been initiated with the German Foundation for International Development on meeting basic learning needs of young mothers, linked to the development of family strengthening strategies in several of the countries involved in this programme. Other groups are starting to review specific policy issues such as those raised by drug abuse involving children and the unprotected children of migrants. Identifying the most effective approaches for preventive interventions is the long-run objective in each case, drawing on examples and experiences from both industrialized and developing countries.

II. TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND GLOBAL INNOCENTI SEMINARS

26. The Centre's training activities, linked closely to knowledge-sharing objectives and generally involving middle- to senior-level professionals, are designed to help update knowledge on priority subjects and to strengthen the policy analysis and problem-solving capacities of the staff of both UNICEF and cooperating institutions. Seminars draw systematically on UNICEF and other field experience, the results of research conducted or commissioned by the Centre and the knowledge base of universities, research institutes and NGOs. Subjects chosen relate either to the Centre's four major programme areas or are otherwise seen as having considerable importance for UNICEF policy development and programming.

27. The first two in a series of global "Innocenti seminars" were held in Florence, organized in close cooperation with the UNICEF Training Section. The seminars, involving up to 40 UNICEF and other colleagues for periods ranging from 10 days to 3 weeks, are viewed as training and exchange activities linked to larger processes rather than just "one-shot" events. The first seminar, on early child development, resulted in a number of follow-up efforts, including a widely disseminated publication that was well received in both professional and programming circles; recommendations regarding the next stage of training at the regional level; and a technical workshop, attended by 21 participants from 14 countries, to review progress and problems concerning measurement and indicators for the more qualitative dimensions of child development, such as the cognitive, social and emotional elements, as well as changes in the family and child-rearing environment. A report on this work, including reviews from eight countries in Africa and Asia, is available from the Centre or from the Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development, based at UNICEF headquarters, with which the Centre has worked closely in this programme area.

28. The second Innocenti seminar, on the subject of participatory development, was held in May 1990, and included 27 UNICEF staff members, 11 participants from other institutions and several "resource persons" attending particular sessions. Nineteen countries were represented. Following a review of definitions and concepts, the seminar addresses specific topics such as the impact of the local political, economic and cultural environment on the prospects for participatory approaches; the critical role of communications, information and participatory forms of training and awareness creation; the equally important link between resource control and decision-making, from the family and community to the international level; and the structure and practices of UNICEF that facilitate or inhibit sensitive and effective support for more participatory approaches in country programmes. A final report, including recommendations for UNICEF, has been widely distributed and is available from the Centre.

29. Preparation is currently under way for a number of other training and professional exchange activities in areas including operations research for community-based CSD programmes; a special media seminar for Eastern European journalists focused on children and the environment, including poverty and

other forms of deprivation as critical dimensions of the child's social environment; and the issue in Eastern Europe, as elsewhere, of the institutionalized child and alternative approaches to child care and development that are more family- and community-based.

III. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. Staffing and fellows

30. The Centre's basic international staff of seven comprises a director and a senior personal assistant; a deputy director, who is responsible for coordinating the programme for national capacity-building for CSD and for the documentation unit; three senior programme officers, each responsible for one of the other major programme areas, as described above; and an administrative, finance and personnel officer. One of the three senior programme officers also serves as coordinator of the Centre's training activities.

31. The regular budget of the Centre also includes funding for several fellows and visiting scholars for work in the major areas of the Centre's activities. These fellowships are intended to offer opportunities to professionals, especially from developing countries, who are often too burdened by their regular work to have time for research, reflection and writing. The fellowships may also serve as a means for the staff of UNICEF and cooperating institutions to benefit from sabbaticals for the purpose of analysing and sharing experiences, especially through publications and participation in seminars and workshops. Senior fellows named to date are Maalfrid Grude Flekkoy, the former Norwegian Ombudsman for Children; Jorge Hardoy, an urbanization specialist and Director of the International Institute for Environment and Development, based in Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Mary Racelis, an anthropologist and authority on community participation, originally from the Philippines, who in January 1992, will complete her assignment as UNICEF Regional Director for the Eastern and Southern Africa in Nairobi, Kenya.

32. As an example of a promising form of collaboration from another donor country, FINNAID has funded the work in Florence of Kari Launiala, Chairman of Paediatrics at Kuopio University in Finland, as senior adviser to the capacity-building programme. He is organizing training programmes in the area of operations research methodology and has coordinated the FINNAID/UNICEF evaluation of this programme's activities in Kenya and Uganda (see paras. 6-7 above).

33. In addition to the Innocenti fellows, the Centre also benefits from the work in Florence of junior Professional officers (JPOs) and research assistants employed on special service agreements. At present, the Government of Italy sponsors two JPO positions, one in the Centre's programme on national capacity-building for CSD in Africa and the other for the urban child programme. The number of research assistants or visiting scholars varies, but there are generally at least one and often two or more associated with each of

the four major programme areas. The research work of these younger professionals has proven to be of considerable importance during the first two years of the Centre's activities. For example, one of them, an economist from Hungary, has played a major role in initiating the work on social policy analysis concerning the impact on children of the transition to more market-oriented economies in Central and Eastern Europe.

34. The gradual increase in the size of the Centre's staff and the numbers of fellows and other visiting professionals has proceeded in accordance with the availability of funding and the figures reported in prior documents presented to the Executive Board. Including the fellows and those on special service agreements for longer than three-month periods, it is still expected that the total staff will number about 28 by September 1991, the end of the first full three years of programme activity. Since the Centre plans to continue to accomplish many of its goals by working closely with other parts of UNICEF and cooperating institutions, as well as to continue to contract many studies with developing country researchers remaining at their home bases, no significant expansion of the staffing in Florence is seen as necessary during the next phase.

B. Space, documentation centre and other facilities

35. As explained in more detail in earlier reports to the Executive Board, the Centre is located in the Spedale degli Innocenti, a foundling hospital that has served abandoned and needy children continuously since the first infant was received there in 1445. Designed by Filippo Brunelleschi, the Spedale is also one of the outstanding architectural achievements of the early European Renaissance. Following extensive, but careful remodelling, preserving the architectural integrity of the section of the Spedale assigned to UNICEF, office space to accommodate up to 30 to 32 staff and visitors is now available. Additional space has also been made available by the Istituto degli Innocenti to be used on a shared basis for a conference and training facility and also for a library and documentation unit.

36. The joint conference facilities have proven to be of considerable benefit to both UNICEF and the Istituto for meetings ranging from smaller, more technical workshops, as described earlier, to major international events. In the latter category, the Spedale was chosen as the site for the mid-1990 WHO/UNICEF senior policy makers' meeting on "Breast-feeding in the 1990s: A Global Initiative", co-sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development and the Swedish International Development Authority. A widely publicized "Innocenti Declaration" on the protection, promotion and support of breast-feeding for the coming decade was adopted at this meeting, with the participation of the UNICEF Executive Director, other senior agency officials, and health ministers or other decision makers from 30 countries. Another important multi-agency conference was held at the Spedale in December 1990 on community participation, which represented part of the evaluation process of the WHO/UNICEF joint nutrition support programme and which was sponsored, with UNICEF, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Istituto degli Innocenti.

37. Following the recruitment of staff for the Centre's work in information and documentation and the arrangement of the necessary physical and computer facilities, activities during 1990 in this important area were concentrated on developing a working library for the researchers and fellows, including establishment of a bibliographic data base. The system installed is already widely used in both developing and industrialized countries. Since it would be unrealistic for a research and training centre of this size to seek to develop a major library, emphasis is placed on obtaining easy access, including on-line computer searches, to existing collections throughout the world. Acceptability to other systems is also being developed so that the results of research and related activities in Florence can be accessed by others using electronic data bases. Agreement has also been reached between the Centre and the Istituto degli Innocenti regarding the manner in which the information and documentation services of both organizations will evolve in a coordinated fashion by sharing common premises and technologies. The Istituto is especially concerned with information and policy analyses concerning the problems of children in industrialized countries, while the Centre concentrates more on work relating to developing countries. Joint efforts on common problems of children and families everywhere (for example, in conditions of urban poverty and deprivation) offer a promising opportunity for the sharing - across often artificial "North-South" divisions - of research results and other information of increasingly common interest among policy analysts and decision makers throughout the world.

C. Financing

38. The Government of Italy has financed the basic operation of the Centre with a three-year provision of 10.5 billion lire (about $9.4 million at the December 1990 exchange rate), plus an initial allocation of $400,000 for programme planning and preparatory work in 1987-1988. The Government of Finland has contributed $1,023,150 for the initial phase of the programme for national capacity-building in Kenya and Uganda (E/ICEF/1987/P/L.32), as well as $300,000 for the work of the senior adviser mentioned above and related activities. Smaller amounts have also been made available from several sources through the joint funding of activities taking place at the Centre or coordinated by its staff.

39. Building on the early joint activities of the Centre and the Istituto degli Innocenti, UNICEF has agreed to devote 10 per cent of the yearly contribution of the Government of Italy to finance work of common interest to both institutions. At present, these funds are being used largely for work on the needs of the urban child, including children living in difficult circumstances in industrialized countries, for the joint information and documentation centre and for programme coordination.

40. Total expenditures from the core contribution of the Government of Italy for 1990, the second full calendar year of operations, were approximately $3.8 million. Funds from the balance of the initial three-year allocation of 10.5 billion lire from the Government of Italy will be sufficient to finance

the work of the Centre until action on the proposed renewal is taken by the 1991 Executive Board. Additional information on the actual and future financing of the Centre is provided in document (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.29) to be presented to the Executive Board for approval of the next phase.

IV. THIRD ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

41. In accordance with the formal agreement between the Government of Italy and UNICEF, an Advisory Committee counsels the Centre's staff on important policy matters relating to the co-operation with the Government and the Istituto degli Innocenti. The Committee meets once a year, and the third meeting was held in Florence in November 1990 and was chaired by the Deputy Executive Director (Programmes), representing the Executive Director. Reports on each of the first three meetings of the Committee are available from the Centre.

42. The November 1990 Committee meeting reviewed the results of work during the Centre's first two full years of activity and initial plans for the second three-year phase. Particular attention was focused on a number of policy issues and challenges for the next phase, including the importance of ensuring a credible research base in each of the Centre's major programme areas; the potential for policy analysis and research on common or transnational problems facing families and children at risk in both developing and industrialized countries; and finding effective means of disseminating the results of research and policy studies to key decision makers, the media and opinion leaders both "North" and "South". Additional challenges emanating from the Advisory Committee are reflected in the document (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.29) describing the Centre's plans for 1991-1993.

Annex

PUBLICATIONS AND MAJOR REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Occasional papers

No. 1 "Economic Decline and Child Survival: The Plight of Latin America in the Eighties", Teresa Albanez, Eduardo Bustelo, Giovanni Andrea Cornia and Eva Jespersen, 1989

No. 2 "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Industrialized Countries: Recent Trends and Policy Options", Giovanni Andrea Cornia, 1990

No. 3 "Education, Skills and Development in the Structural Transformation of Africa", Sanjaya Lall, 1990

No. 4 "Rural Differentiation, Poverty and Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Toward an Appropriate Policy Response", Giovanni Andrea Cornia and Richard Strickland, 1990

No. 5 "Increased Aid Flows and Human Resource Development in Africa", Paul Mosley, 1990

No. 6 "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Italy: 1950 to the Present", Chiara Saraceno, 1990

No. 7 "Towards Structural Transformation with a Human Focus: The Economic Programmes and Policies of Zambia in the 1980s", Venkatesh Seshamani, 1990

No. 8 "Child Poverty and Deprivation in the United Kingdom", Jonathan Bradshaw, 1990

No. 9 "Adjustment Policies in Tanzania, 1981-1989: Their Impact on Growth, Structure and Human Welfare", Jumanne Wagao, 1990

No. 10 "The Causes and Consequences of Child Poverty in the United States", Sheldon Danziger and Jonathan Stern, 1990

No. 11 "The Fiscal System, Adjustment and the Poor", Giovanni Andrea Cornia and Frances Stewart, 1990

No. 12 "The Health Sector and Social Policy Reform in the Philippines since 1985", Wilfredo Nuqui, 1991

No. 13 "The Impact of the Mexican Economic Crises on Health Status and Health Services", Carlos Cruz Rivero, 1991

No. 14 "The Institutionalized Child in Central and Eastern Europe: A First Look at Alternative Approaches", James R. Himes, Susi Kessler and Cassie Landers, 1991

Essays

No. 1 "Working for the Rights of Children", Maalfrid Grude Flekkoy, 1990

No. 2 "Child Advocacy in the United States - The Work of the Children's Defense Fund", James D. Weill, 1990

Global seminar reports

No. 1 Early Child Development, Cassie Landers, 1990

No. 2 Participatory Development, Bilge Ogun and Karen Houston Smith, 1991

Books, monographs and other reports

Black, Maggie, Children in the Runaway City: Philippines Case Study, 1991

Cornia, Giovanni Andrea and Sandor Sipos, Safety Nets for Children in Central and Eastern Europe, 1991